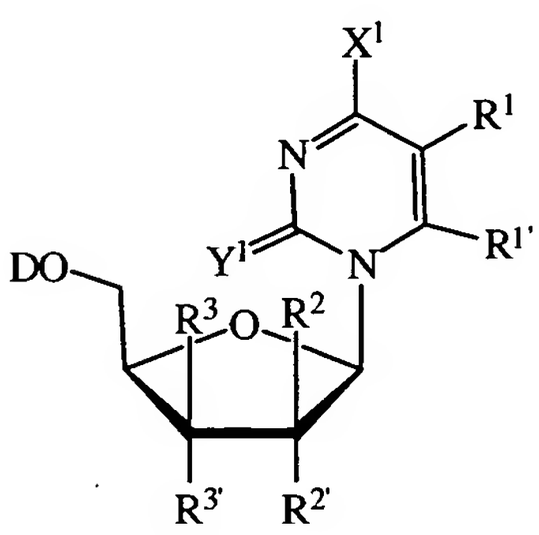
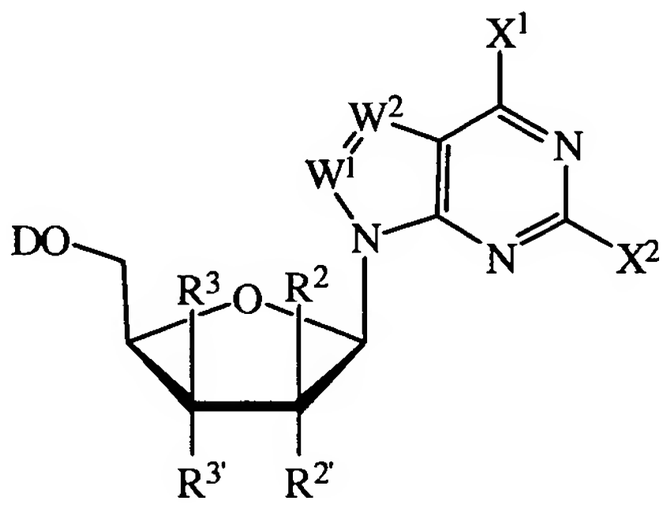
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

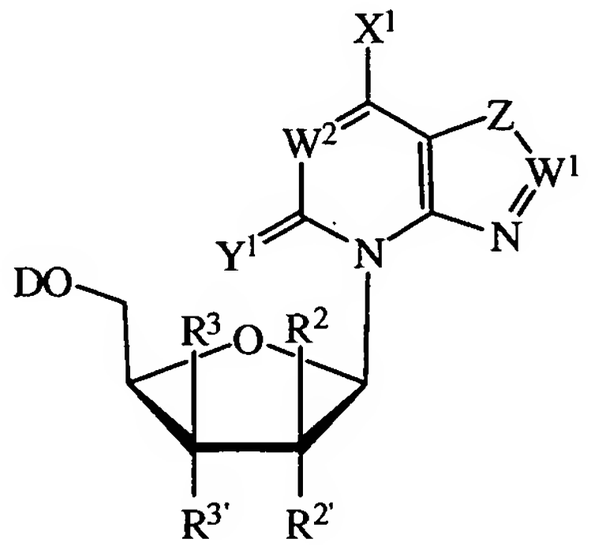
1. (Currently amended): A method for the treatment of a host having a ~~*Flaviviridae*~~, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula [I-a], [I-b], [I-c], [II-a], [II-b], or [II-c]:



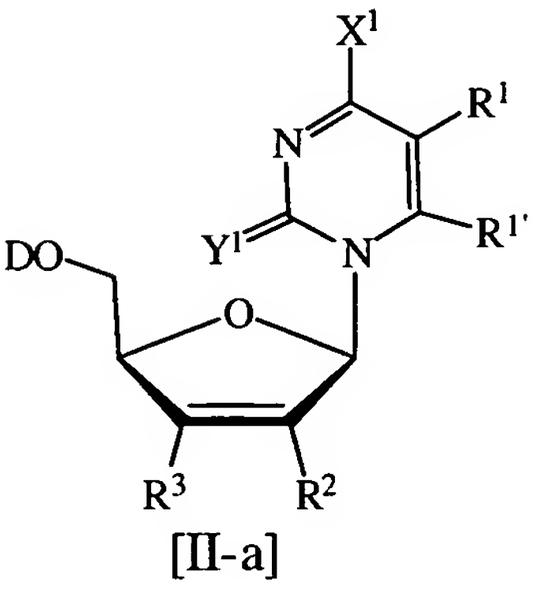
[I-a]



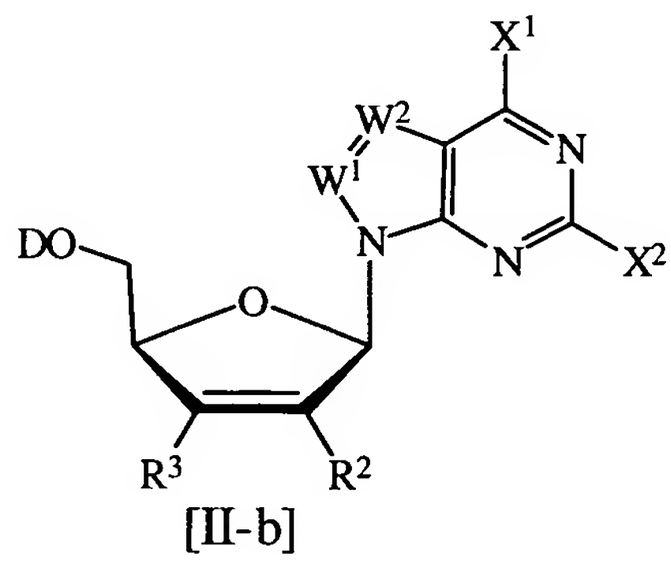
[I-b]



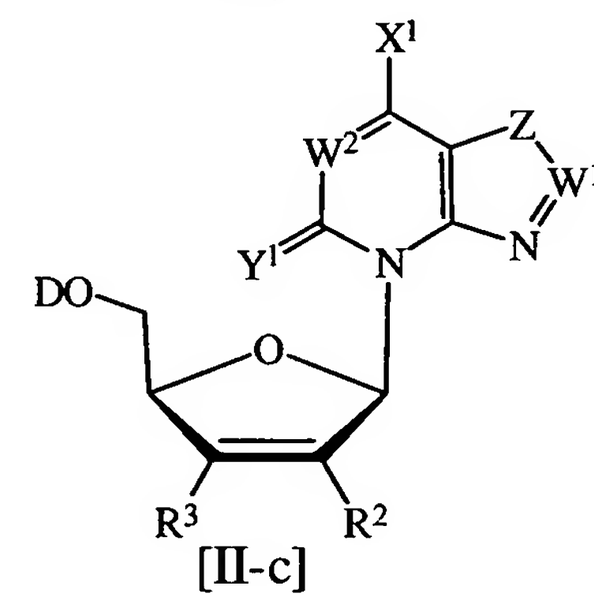
[I-c]



[II-a]



[II-b]



[II-c]

or its β-L enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D is hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, monophosphate ester, diphosphate ester, triphosphate ester, phospholipid or amino acid;

each W^1 and W^2 is independently CH or N;

each X^1 and X^2 is independently hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, NH_2, NHR^4, $NR^4R^{4'}$, $NHOR^4$, $NR^4NR^{4'}R^{4''}$, OH, OR^4, SH or SR^4;

each Y^1 is O, S or Se;

each Z is CH_2 or NH;

each R^1 and $R^{1'}$ is independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, aryl, alkylaryl, F, Cl, Br, I, NH_2, NHR^5, $NR^5R^{5'}$, $NHOR^5$, $NR^5NHR^{5'}$, $NR^5NR^{5'}R^{5''}$, OH, OR^5, SH, SR^5, NO_2, NO, CH_2OH, CH_2OR^5, CO_2H, CO_2R^5, $CONH_2$, $CONHR^5$, $CONR^5R^{5'}$ or CN;

each R^2 and $R^{2'}$ independently is hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, SH, OCH_3, SCH_3, NH_2, $NHCH_3$, $CH=CH_2$, CN, CH_2NH_2, CH_2OH or CO_2H;

each R^3 and $R^{3'}$ independently is hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, SH, OCH_3, SCH_3, NH_2, $NHCH_3$, CH_3, C_2H_5, $CH=CH_2$, CN, CH_2NH_2, CH_2OH or CO_2H; and

each R^4, $R^{4'}$, $R^{4''}$, R^5, $R^{5'}$ and $R^{5''}$ independently is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, aryl or arylalkyl;

such that for the nucleoside of formula [I-a], [I-b] or [I-c] at least one of R^2 and $R^{2'}$ is hydrogen and at least one of R^3 and $R^{3'}$ is hydrogen;

provided that for the nucleoside of formula [I-a], when D, R^3, R^2 and $R^{1'}$ are hydrogen, $R^{3'}$ and $R^{2'}$ are OH, Y^1 is O, and X^1 is NH_2, then R^1 is not F for the treatment of a host having abnormal cellular proliferation;

provided that for the nucleoside of formula [I-a], when D, R^3, $R^{3'}$, R^2, R^1 and $R^{1'}$ are hydrogen, Y^1 is O, and X^1 is NH_2, then $R^{2'}$ is not OH for the treatment of a host having abnormal cellular proliferation;

provided that for the nucleoside of formula [I-a], when D, R^3, R^2, $R^{2'}$, [[R^1]] and $R^{1'}$ are hydrogen, R^1 is hydrogen or methyl, Y^1 is O, and X^1 is NH_2, then $R^{3'}$ is not OH for the treatment of a host having abnormal cellular proliferation; [[and]]

provided that for a nucleoside of formula [I-a], when D, R^3, R^2 and $R^{1'}$ are hydrogen, $R^{3'}$ and $R^{2'}$ are OH, Y^1 is O, and X^1 is OH, then R^1 is not OH for the treatment of a host having abnormal cellular proliferation;

provided that for a nucleoside of formula [I-a], when Y^1 is O, X^1 is NH_2 or NHOH, and D, R^1, and $R^{1'}$ are hydrogen, $R^{2'}$ and $R^{3'}$ are not simultaneously OH;

provided that for a nucleoside of formula [I-a], when Y^1 is O, X^1 is NH_2, D is hydrogen or acyl, R^2 is OH, R^1 and $R^{1'}$ are hydrogen, R^3 and $R^{3'}$ are not simultaneously hydrogen;

provided that for a nucleoside of formula [I-a], when Y^1 is O, D and $R^{1'}$ are hydrogen, $R^{3'}$ and R^2 are simultaneously OH, and R^1 is hydrogen or F, X^1 is not NH_2, $NHNH_2$, $NHCH_3$, or NHOH;

provided that for a nucleoside of formula [I-a], when Y^1 is O, X^1 is NHOH, $R^{3'}$ is OH, R^1 is hydrogen, methyl, or F, and D and $R^{1'}$ are hydrogen, R^2 and $R^{2'}$ are not simultaneously hydrogen; and

provided that for a nucleoside of formula [I-a], when Y^1 is O, X^1 is OH, $R^{3'}$ is OH, R^1 is F, and D and $R^{1'}$ are hydrogen, R^2 and $R^{2'}$ are not simultaneously hydrogen.

2. (Previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the β-D nucleoside of formula (I-a) is selected from one of the following:

X^1	Y^1	R^1	$R^{1'}$	R^2	$R^{2'}$	R^3	$R^{3'}$
NH_2	O	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
NH_2	O	H	H	OH	H	H	I
NH_2	O	H	H	OH	H	H	Cl
NH_2	O	H	H	OH	H	H	Br
NH_2	O	H	H	H	Cl	H	OH
NH_2	O	H	H	H	Br	H	OH
NH_2	O	H	H	H	OH	Br	H
NH_2	O	H	H	H	OH	H	H
NH_2	O	H	H	Cl	H	H	OH
NH_2	O	F	H	OH	H	H	OH
NH_2	O	F	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH_2	O	F	H	H	OH	H	H
NH_2	O	F	H	H	OH	Cl	H
NH_2	O	F	H	H	OH	Br	H
NH_2	O	F	H	H	Cl	H	OH
NH_2	O	Br	H	H	OH	Cl	H
NH_2	O	Br	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH_2	O	Br	H	OH	H	H	OH
NH_2	O	I	H	H	OH	Br	H

X^1	Y^1	R^1	$R^{1'}$	R^2	$R^{2'}$	R^3	$R^{3'}$
NH_2	O	I	H	H	Cl	H	OH
NH_2	O	I	H	Br	H	H	OH
NH_2	O	OH	H	OH	H	H	OH
NH_2	O	NH_2	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH_2	O	CH_3	H	H	OH	Cl	H
NH_2	NH	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
NH-(2-Ph-Et)	O	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
NH-NH_2	O	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
NH-NH_2	O	F	H	OH	H	H	OH
NH-NH_2	O	CH_3	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH-OH	O	H	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH-OH	O	F	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH-OH	O	Br	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH-OH	O	I	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH-OH	O	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
OH	O	OH	H	OH	H	H	OH
OH	O	NH_2	H	H	OH	H	OH
OH	O	F	H	OH	H	H	OH
OH	O	F	H	H	OH	H	OH
OH	O	F	H	H	H	H	OH

X^1	Y^1	R^1	$R^{1'}$	R^2	$R^{2'}$	R^3	$R^{3'}$
S-CH_3	O	H	H	H	F	H	OH
SH	O	H	H	H	OH	H	OH
SH	O	F	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH-(2-Ph-Et)	O	H	H	H	OH	H	OH
OH	O	OH	H	H	OH	H	OH
OH	O	H	H	H	OH	H	H

or its β-L-enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. (Previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the β-D nucleoside of formula (I-b) is selected from one of the following:

X^1	X^2	W^1	R^2	$R^{2'}$	R^3	$R^{3'}$
OH	NH_2	N	H	OH	H	OH
OH	NH_2	CH	F	H	H	OH
NH_2	H	CH	H	OH	H	F
NH_2	H	CH	H	H	H	H
NH_2	NH_2	N	H	OH	H	OH
NH_2	NH_2	CH	H	OH	H	OH
Cl	H	CH	F	H	H	H
Cl	H	CH	H	OH	H	OH
NH_2	H	CH	H	OH	H	H

X^1	X^2	W^1	R^2	$R^{2'}$	R^3	$R^{3'}$
Cl	H	CH	H	OH	H	H

or its β-L-enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

4. (Previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the β-D nucleoside of formula (II-a) is selected from one of the following:

X^1	Y^1	R^1	$R^{1'}$	R^2	R^3
NH-Bz-(*m*-NO_2)	O	F	H	H	H
NH-Bz-(*o*-NO_2)	O	F	H	H	H
NH_2	O	F	H	F	H

or its β-L-enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

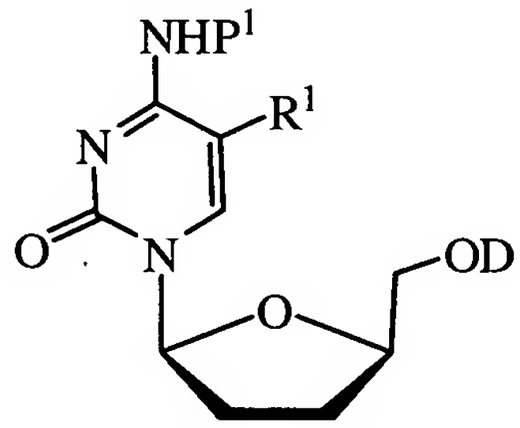
5. (Previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the β-D nucleoside of formula (II-b) is selected from one of the following:

X^1	X^2	W^1	R^2	R^3
Cl	H	CH	F	H
OH	H	CH	H	H
NH_2	F	CH	H	H
NH_2	F	CH	F	H
NH_2	H	CH	H	H
OH	NH_2	CH	H	H
OH	H	CH	H	H

or its β-L-enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

6-34. Canceled.

35. (Currently amended): A method for the treatment of a host having a *Flaviviridae, Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula (XXII):



[XXII]

or its β-D enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D is hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, monophosphate ester, diphosphate ester, triphosphate ester, phospholipid or amino acid;

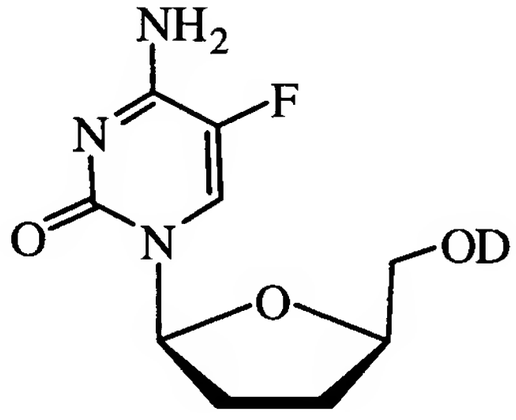
each P^1 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, aryl, arylalkyl, OH, OR^4, NH_2, NHR^4 or $NR^4R^{4'}$;

each R^1 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, aryl, alkylaryl, F, Cl, Br, I, NH_2, NHR^5, $NR^5R^{5'}$, $NHOR^5$, $NR^5NHR^{5'}$, $NR^5NR^{5'}R^{5''}$, OH, OR^5, SH, SR^5, NO_2, NO, CH_2OH, CH_2OR^5, CO_2H, CO_2R^5, $CONH_2$, $CONHR^5$, $CONR^5R^{5'}$ or CN; and

each R^4, $R^{4'}$, R^5, $R^{5'}$ and $R^{5''}$ independently is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, aryl or arylalkyl;

provided that when the host has an HCV infection and D and P^1 are hydrogen, R^1 is not hydrogen.

36. (Previously presented): A method for the treatment of a host having a *Flaviviridae, Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula:

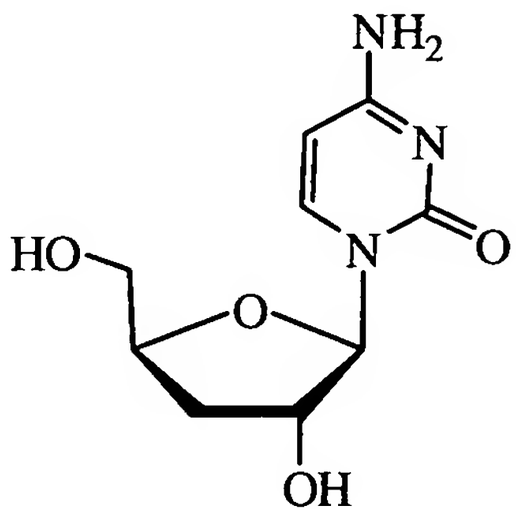


or its β-D enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D is hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, monophosphate ester, diphosphate ester, triphosphate ester, phospholipid or amino acid.

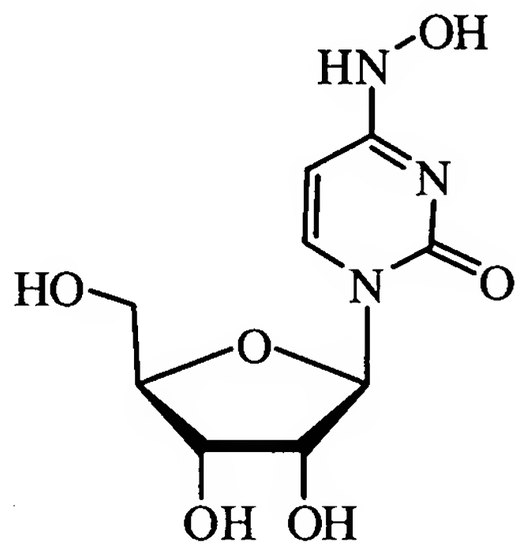
37-38. Canceled.

39. (Currently amended): A method for the treatment of a host having a ~~*Flaviviridae,*~~ *Orthornyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula:



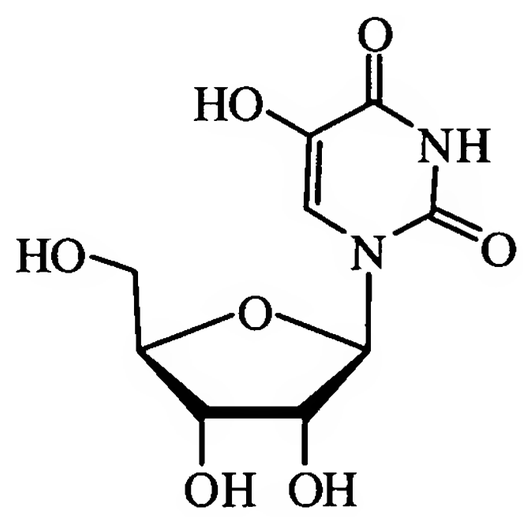
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

40. (Currently amended): A method for the treatment of a host having a *Flaviviridae, Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection ~~or abnormal cellular proliferation~~ comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

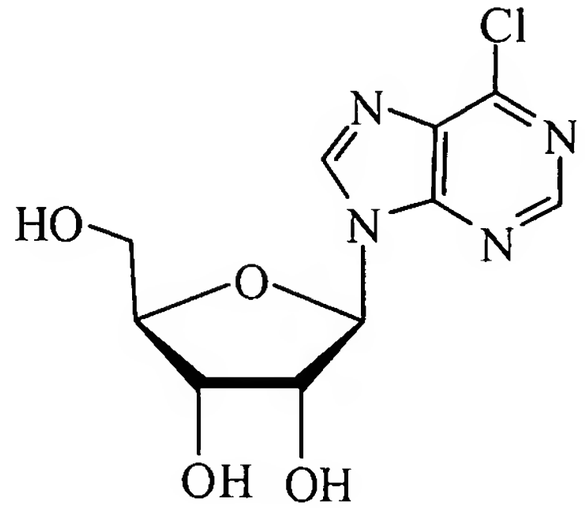
41. (Currently amended): A method for the treatment of a host having a ~~*Flaviviridae,*~~ *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

42. (Currently amended): A method for the treatment of a host having a ~~*Flaviviridae,*~~ *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular

proliferation comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula:



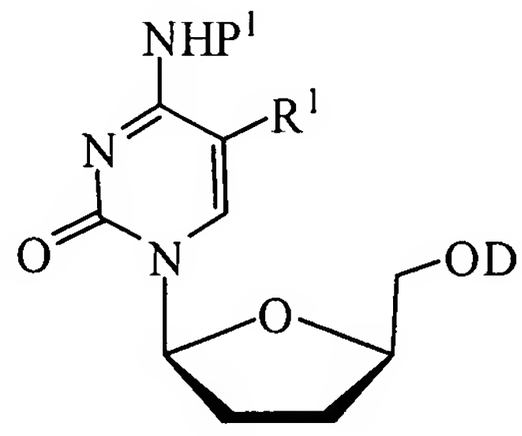
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

43. Canceled.

44. (Currently amended): A method for the treatment of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims [[1-5]] 60-62, 64, and 65.

45-49. Canceled.

50. (Currently amended): A method for the treatment of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a β-L nucleoside of formula (XXII):



[XXII]

or its β-D enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D is hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, monophosphate ester, diphosphate ester, triphosphate ester, phospholipid or amino acid;

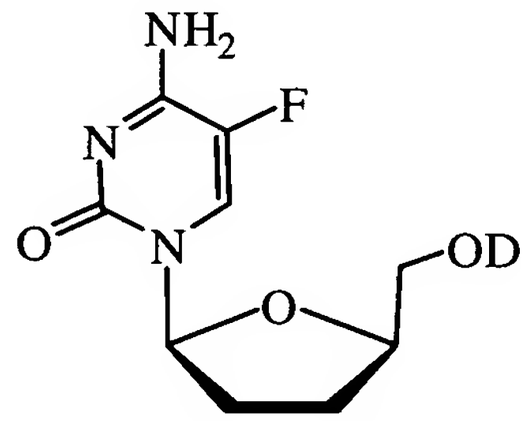
each P^1 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, aryl, arylalkyl, OH, OR^4, NH_2, NHR^4 or $NR^4R^{4'}$;

each R^1 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, aryl, alkylaryl, F, Cl, Br, I, NH_2, NHR^5, $NR^5R^{5'}$, $NHOR^5$, $NR^5NHR^{5'}$, $NR^5NR^{5'}R^{5''}$, OH, OR^5, SH, SR^5, NO_2, NO, CH_2OH, CH_2OR^5, CO_2H, CO_2R^5, $CONH_2$, $CONHR^5$, $CONR^5R^{5'}$ or CN; and each R^4, $R^{4'}$, R^5, $R^{5'}$ and $R^{5''}$ independently is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, aryl or arylalkyl;

optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier;

provided that when D and P^1 are hydrogen, R^1 is not hydrogen.

51. (Previously presented): A method for the treatment of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a β-L nucleoside of formula:



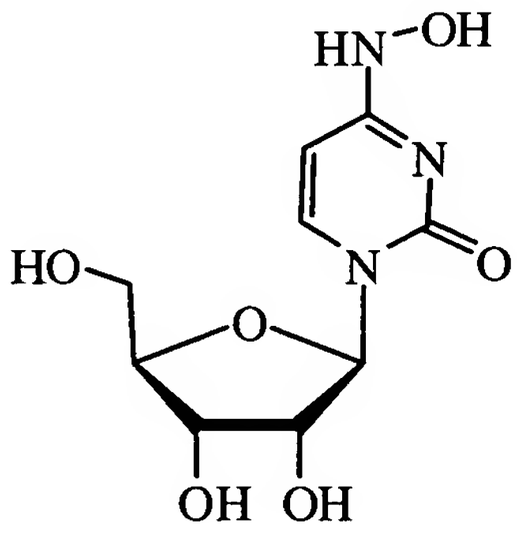
or its β-D enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D is hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, monophosphate ester, diphosphate ester, triphosphate ester, phospholipid or amino acid;

optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

52-54. Canceled.

55. (Previously presented): A method for the treatment of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a nucleoside of formula:

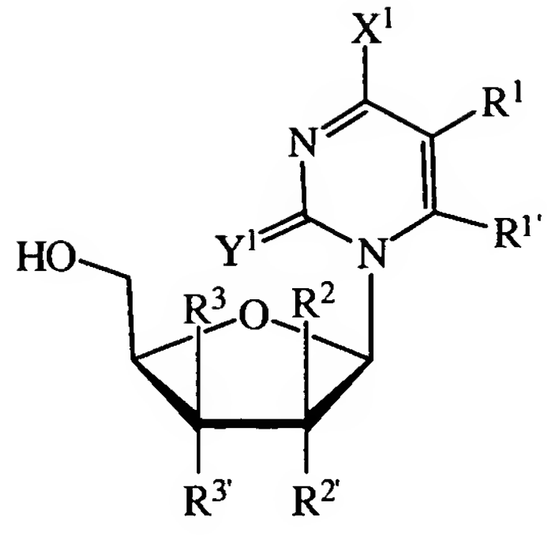


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

56-58. Canceled

59. (Previously presented): The method according to claims 1, 35, or 50, wherein each R^4, $R^{4'}$, $R^{4''}$, R^5, $R^{5'}$ and $R^{5''}$ independently is unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or benzyl.

60. (New): A method for the treatment of a host having a *Flaviviridae* viral infection comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula [I-a]:



[I-a]

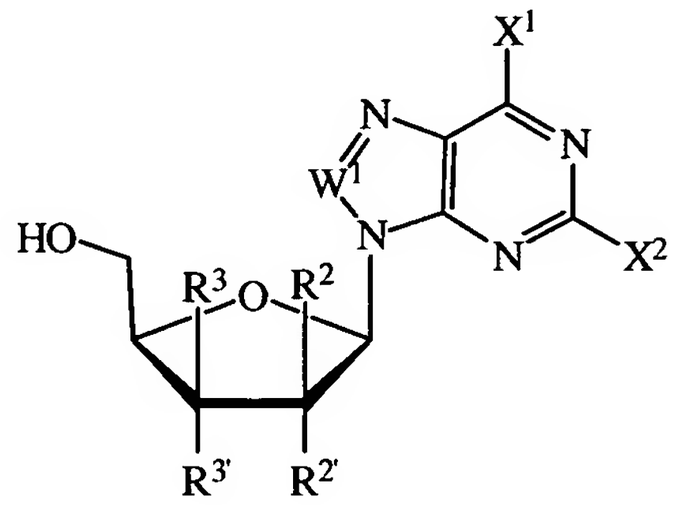
wherein the β-D nucleoside of formula (I-a) is selected from one of the following:

X^1	Y^1	R^1	$R^{1'}$	R^2	$R^{2'}$	R^3	$R^{3'}$
NH_2	O	H	H	OH	H	H	I
NH_2	O	H	H	OH	H	H	Cl
NH_2	O	H	H	OH	H	H	Br
NH_2	O	H	H	H	OH	Br	H
NH_2	O	H	H	H	OH	H	H
NH_2	O	F	H	H	OH	H	H
NH_2	O	F	H	H	OH	Cl	H
NH_2	O	F	H	H	OH	Br	H
NH_2	O	Br	H	H	OH	Cl	H
NH_2	O	I	H	H	OH	Br	H
NH_2	O	CH_3	H	H	OH	Cl	H
NH-(2-Ph-Et)	O	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
$NH\text{-}NH_2$	O	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
$NH\text{-}NH_2$	O	F	H	OH	H	H	OH

X^1	Y^1	R^1	$R^{1'}$	R^2	$R^{2'}$	R^3	$R^{3'}$
NH-NH_2	O	CH_3	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH-OH	O	H	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH-OH	O	F	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH-OH	O	Br	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH-OH	O	I	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH-OH	O	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
S-CH_3	O	H	H	H	F	H	OH
NH-(2-Ph-Et)	O	H	H	H	OH	H	OH
OH	O	H	H	H	OH	H	H

or its β-L-enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

61. (New): A method for the treatment of a host having a *Flaviviridae* viral infection comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula [I-b]:



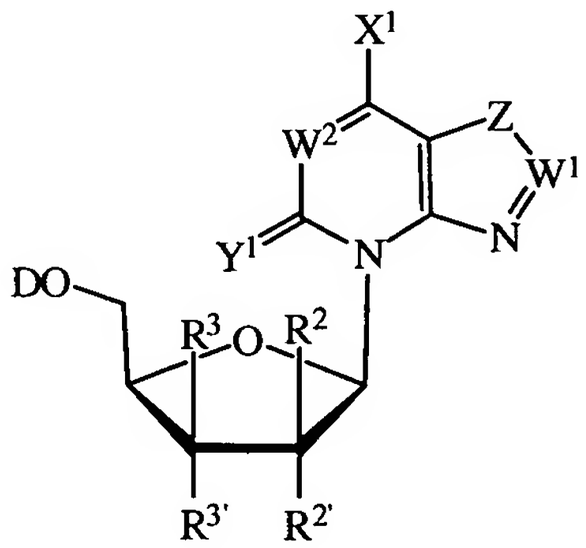
[I-b]

wherein the β-D nucleoside of formula (I-b) is selected from one of the following:

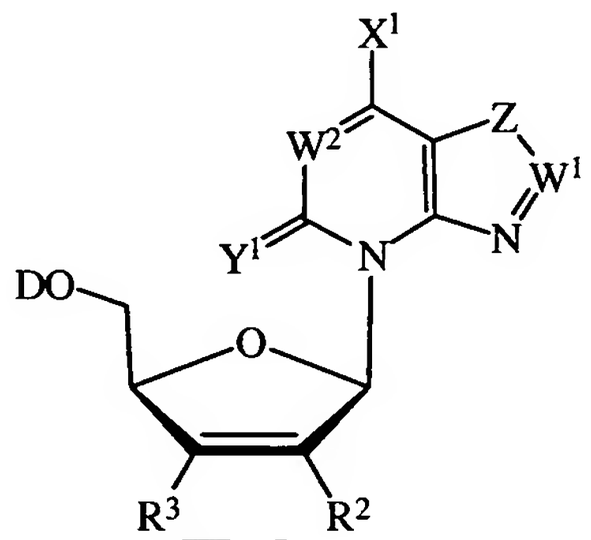
X^1	X^2	W^1	R^2	$R^{2'}$	R^3	$R^{3'}$
OH	NH_2	N	H	OH	H	OH
NH_2	H	CH	H	OH	H	F
NH_2	H	CH	H	H	H	H
NH_2	NH_2	N	H	OH	H	OH
Cl	H	CH	F	H	H	H
NH_2	H	CH	H	OH	H	H
Cl	H	CH	H	OH	H	H

or its β-L-enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

62. (New): A method for the treatment of a host having a *Flaviviridae* viral infection comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula [I-c] or [II-c]:



[I-c]



[II-c]

or its β-L enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D is hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, monophosphate ester, diphosphate ester, triphosphate ester, phospholipid or amino acid;

each W^1 and W^2 is independently CH or N;

each X^1 is hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, NH_2, NHR^4, $NR^4R^{4'}$, $NHOR^4$, $NR^4NR^{4'}R^{4''}$, OH, OR^4, SH or SR^4;

each Y^1 is O, S or Se;

each Z is CH_2 or NH;

each R^2 and $R^{2'}$ independently is hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, SH, OCH_3, SCH_3, NH_2, $NHCH_3$, $CH=CH_2$, CN, CH_2NH_2, CH_2OH or CO_2H;

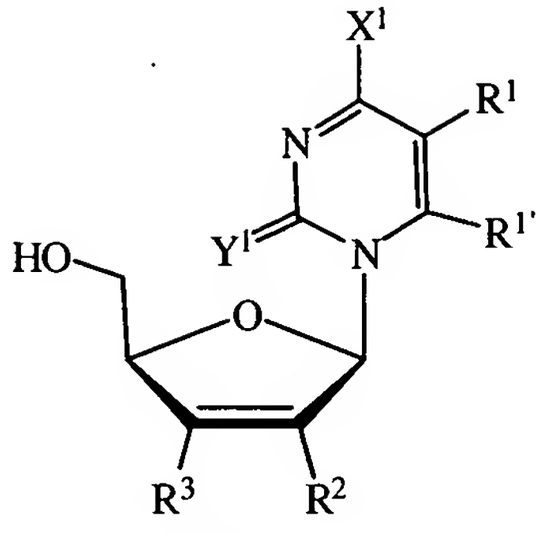
each R^3 and $R^{3'}$ independently is hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, SH, OCH_3, SCH_3, NH_2, $NHCH_3$, CH_3, C_2H_5, $CH=CH_2$, CN, CH_2NH_2, CH_2OH or CO_2H; and

each R^4, $R^{4'}$, and $R^{4''}$ independently is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, aryl or arylalkyl;

such that for the nucleoside of formula [I-c] at least one of R^2 and $R^{2'}$ is hydrogen and at least one of R^3 and $R^{3'}$ is hydrogen.

63. (New): The method according to claim 62, wherein each R^4, $R^{4'}$, and $R^{4''}$ independently is unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or benzyl.

64. (New): A method for the treatment of a host having a *Flaviviridae* viral infection comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula [II-a]:



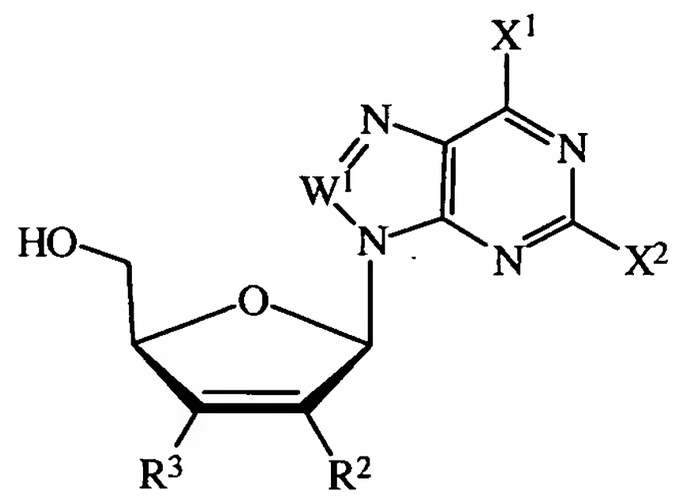
[II-a]

wherein the β-D nucleoside of formula (II-a) is selected from one of the following:

X^1	Y^1	R^1	$R^{1'}$	R^2	R^3
NH-Bz-(*m*-NO_2)	O	F	H	H	H
NH-Bz-(*o*-NO_2)	O	F	H	H	H
NH_2	O	F	H	F	H

or its β-L-enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

65. (New): A method for the treatment of a host having a *Flaviviridae* viral infection comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula [II-b]:



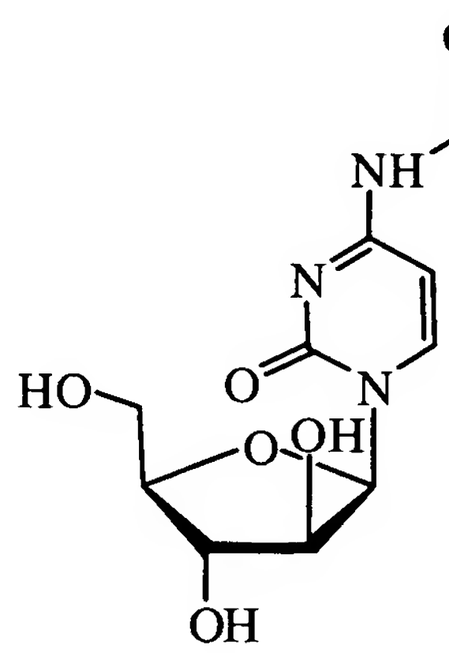
[II-b]

wherein the β-D nucleoside of formula (II-b) is selected from one of the following:

X^1	X^2	W^1	R^2	R^3
Cl	H	CH	F	H
OH	H	CH	H	H
NH_2	F	CH	H	H
NH_2	F	CH	F	H
NH_2	H	CH	H	H
OH	NH_2	CH	H	H
OH	H	CH	H	H

or its β-L-enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

66. (New): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a host exhibiting a *Flaviviridae, Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of the formula:



or its β-L enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

67. (New): The method of claim 1, wherein the β-D nucleoside of formula (I-a) is selected from one of the following:

D	X^1	Y^1	R^1	$R^{1'}$	R^2	$R^{2'}$	R^3	$R^{3'}$
H	NH_2	O	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
H	NH_2	O	H	H	OH	H	H	I
H	NH_2	O	H	H	OH	H	H	Cl
H	NH_2	O	H	H	OH	H	H	Br
H	NH_2	O	H	H	H	Cl	H	OH
H	NH_2	O	H	H	H	Br	H	OH
H	NH_2	O	H	H	H	OH	Br	H
H	NH_2	O	H	H	H	OH	H	H
H	NH_2	O	H	H	Cl	H	H	OH
H	NH_2	O	F	H	OH	H	H	OH
H	NH_2	O	F	H	H	OH	H	OH
H	NH_2	O	F	H	H	OH	H	H
H	NH_2	O	F	H	H	OH	Cl	H
H	NH_2	O	F	H	H	OH	Br	H
H	NH_2	O	F	H	H	Cl	H	OH
H	NH_2	O	Br	H	H	OH	Cl	H
H	NH_2	O	Br	H	H	OH	H	OH
H	NH_2	O	Br	H	OH	H	H	OH
H	NH_2	O	I	H	H	OH	Br	H
H	NH_2	O	I	H	H	Cl	H	OH
H	NH_2	O	I	H	Br	H	H	OH

D	X^1	Y^1	R^1	$R^{1'}$	R^2	$R^{2'}$	R^3	$R^{3'}$
H	NH_2	O	OH	H	OH	H	H	OH
H	NH_2	O	NH_2	H	H	OH	H	OH
H	NH_2	O	CH_3	H	H	OH	Cl	H
H	NH_2	NH	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
H	NH-(2-Ph-Et)	O	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
H	NH-NH_2	O	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
H	NH-NH_2	O	F	H	OH	H	H	OH
H	NH-NH_2	O	CH_3	H	H	OH	H	OH
H	NH-OH	O	H	H	H	OH	H	OH
H	NH-OH	O	F	H	H	OH	H	OH
H	NH-OH	O	Br	H	H	OH	H	OH
H	NH-OH	O	I	H	H	OH	H	OH
H	NH-OH	O	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
H	OH	O	OH	H	OH	H	H	OH
H	OH	O	NH_2	H	H	OH	H	OH
H	OH	O	F	H	OH	H	H	OH
H	OH	O	F	H	H	OH	H	OH
H	OH	O	F	H	H	H	H	OH
H	S-CH_3	O	H	H	H	F	H	OH
H	SH	O	H	H	H	OH	H	OH

D	X^1	Y^1	R^1	$R^{1'}$	R^2	$R^{2'}$	R^3	$R^{3'}$
H	SH	O	F	H	H	OH	H	OH
H	NH-(2-Ph-Et)	O	H	H	H	OH	H	OH
H	OH	O	OH	H	H	OH	H	OH
H	OH	O	H	H	H	OH	H	H

or its β-L-enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

68. (New): The method of claim 1, wherein the β-D nucleoside of formula (I-b) is selected from one of the following:

D	W^2	X^1	X^2	W^1	R^2	$R^{2'}$	R^3	$R^{3'}$
H	N	OH	NH_2	N	H	OH	H	OH
H	N	OH	NH_2	CH	F	H	H	OH
H	N	NH_2	H	CH	H	OH	H	F
H	N	NH_2	H	CH	H	H	H	H
H	N	NH_2	NH_2	N	H	OH	H	OH
H	N	NH_2	NH_2	CH	H	OH	H	OH
H	N	Cl	H	CH	F	H	H	H
H	N	Cl	H	CH	H	OH	H	OH
H	N	NH_2	H	CH	H	OH	H	H
H	N	Cl	H	CH	H	OH	H	H

or its β-L-enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

69. (New): The method of claim 1, wherein the β-D nucleoside of formula (II-a) is selected from one of the following:

D	X^1	Y^1	R^1	$R^{1'}$	R^2	R^3
H	NH-Bz-(*m*-NO_2)	O	F	H	H	H
H	NH-Bz-(*o*-NO_2)	O	F	H	H	H
H	NH_2	O	F	H	F	H

or its β-L-enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

70. (New): The method of claim 1, wherein the β-D nucleoside of formula (II-b) is selected from one of the following:

D	W^2	X^1	X^2	W^1	R^2	R^3
H	N	Cl	H	CH	F	H
H	N	OH	H	CH	H	H
H	N	NH_2	F	CH	H	H
H	N	NH_2	F	CH	F	H
H	N	NH_2	H	CH	H	H
H	N	OH	NH_2	CH	H	H
H	N	OH	H	CH	H	H

or its β-L-enantiomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.